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inquiry and prevents our reasoning. "Theology is steeped in its own despair and only survives through the ecclesiastic."

Great national life the Jew never had, never will have, for the conception is his ignus fatuus. Nor did he have nor has he purity of race, for inter-marriage is constant.

There is no need on his part or on ours for constant regret of the past. We should "realize that those impermanent things we call institutions are not what humanity rests upon, but the reverse." "The mind will be left free to face the questions of personal duty, and of intellectual pleasure and happiness in this enchanting—but often enchanted world." Even religious faiths must change.

The theologian will not relish the argument, but its power neither he nor the layman will fail to perceive.

REVIEWS.

Atkinson, Fred W. *The Philippine Islands.* Pp. v, 426. Price, \$3.00. Boston: Ginn & Co., 1905.

The Philippine problem is now old enough to be taken seriously even by those gentlemen who are favored to go there as representatives of the United States government. The era of the lightning civilizers seems to be over. The journalist and the politician no longer need to defend the administration by telling us with fine rhetoric that civilization will be put upon the Filipino like ready-made clothes, and that in a short time a new republic will be born in the East as a result of our schoolmastery.

The last pronouncement, and one to which much respect is due, is from the first American general superintendent of education in the Philippine Islands, Mr. Fred W. Atkinson, who, upon his return to this country, finds that, despite the great flood of literature that has arisen concerning the Philippines, there is a dearth of accurate whole truth information on the situation. This is partly due to the fact that it has been a party issue, and partly to the fact that the archipelago is a little world in itself with a bewildering variety of local conditions. Mr. Atkinson notes with satisfaction the desire of Americans to pass over the question of their acquisition, and center attention on the one open question—government, and the possibility of self-government. He sees that we have a problem. "A work, the very immensity of which is just beginning to be perceived by us has been undertaken without any prospect of immediate, satisfactory completion; but it is our task and we have made an encouraging start."

Some of Mr. Atkinson's reasons for this statement as gleaned from his book are as follows: Democratic principles of government must be considerably modified before they can be applied to a people with the history and characteristics of the Filipinos. Mistakes have already been made and will continue to be made because of the impossibility of a law-maker appreciating the needs of this people without having first hand knowledge gained on the

spot. Concerning the commercial future, he says that while the islands are fertile, "yet he must confess that he is not optimistic in his belief that the Philippines will immediately pay largely in a commercial way." The economic factors present many unsolved problems, and the people have many intellectual and other shortcomings.

The book is well illustrated, and is a beautiful specimen of the book-makers' art. It attempts to cover the whole field, history, geography, commerce, government, religion and the characteristics of the people. The last is probably the most important part of the book, because in Filipino psychology lies the problem, and this is the hardest part of the book to write, and it is a part upon which the author's experience should enable him to make a real contribution.

J. RUSSELL SMITH.

University of Pennsylvania.

Blackmar, Frank W. *The Elements of Sociology.* Pp. xii, 454. Price, \$1.25.
New York: The Macmillan Company, 1905.

The author has designed this book as a text for students beginning the subject of sociology. As it is not intended for graduate students it naturally and wisely omits the difficult terminology which characterizes so many current works on the subject. Professor Blackmar has elaborated an outline which is in some of its features quite distinct from any former method of presentation.

The arrangement of parts in the book is of sufficient importance to warrant the reviewer in indicating the line of development. The work consists of the following principal sub-divisions or "books":

- I. Nature and Import of Sociology.
- II. Social Evolution.
- III. Socialization and Social Control.
- IV. Social Ideals.
- V. Social Pathology.
- VI. Methods of Social Investigation.
- VII. History of Sociology.

In brief, the author's plan comprehends a discussion of genetic, pure, and applied sociology in consecutive order, followed by a short survey of the development of sociological thought.

The extensive treatment of social evolution enables the student to familiarize himself with the manner of the development of social forces and institutions, but it is questionable whether he should spend so much time upon this subject if his work in sociology is confined to a single course. The chapter on ethics is very suggestive, but the treatment of religion is less satisfactory, while the discussion of the state is, at least, sufficiently extensive. The author has wisely confined his survey of social origins to a brief outline, but, on the other hand, has not fully brought out the importance of, and the contributions to progress of, the various forms of developing institutions.